

HENRY CABOT LODGE

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Symphony Hall, Boston, January 3, 1911

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HENRY CABOT LODGE

TRUTH ABOUT LODGE

HE is NOT A DIRECTOR IN ANY CORPORATION — good, bad or indifferent.

HE has DEVOTED HIS LIFE to the STATE AND NATION.

HE has always been JUST and FAIR TO LABOR AND CAPITAL.

HE STOOD AGAINST WALL STREET in demanding that GREAT BRITAIN SHOULD WITHDRAW FROM VENEZUELA.

HE did this in DEFIANCE of the VESTED INTERESTS.

HE DEMANDED the WITHDRAWAL of SPAIN FROM CUBA.

HE did this again in DEFIANCE OF the outbursts from THE INTERESTS.

HE WORKED FOR AND ADVOCATED THE great SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW. This is the law under which the SUGAR TRUST, THE STANDARD OIL, the TOBACCO TRUST are being prosecuted.

HE helped frame the law for REGULATION OF RAILROAD RATES.

HE brought the STANDARD OIL PIPE LINES under GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

HE HELPED perfect the National PURE FOOD LAW.

HE is the author of the amendment which MAKES LABELS ON BOTTLES DESCRIBE THEIR CONTENTS.

HE VOTED FOR THE CORPORATION TAX — BITTERLY OPPOSED BY THE INTERESTS.

HE fought for the PRESERVATION OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES.

HE DENOUNCED Bryan and his "FREE SILVER" bill.

HE did more FOR THE HONEST DOLLAR than any man in the United States Senate.

HE is an AUTHORITY at home and abroad on the important FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HE has always worked FOR CHILD LABOR LAWS.

HE is RECOGNIZED throughout the world as a STATESMAN, HONEST, INTELLIGENT AND FEARLESS.

HE is not a "MARKET MAKER" "MANIPULATOR" "DIRECTOR" "EXPLOITER" in the stock market.

THESE ARE FACTS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

NORMAN H. WHITE,
Brookline, Mass., 105 Gardner Road.

SENATOR GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR,

Massachusetts' Great Scholar and Statesman, wrote the following concerning Senator Lodge :

WASHINGTON, MARCH 13, 1904.

My Dear Colleague:—

While, as you know, I have differed and, in all probability am likely to differ hereafter, as to the attitude this country should maintain toward weak nations or peoples who are fitted very imperfectly for self-government, and while I thoroughly approve everything that has been done in regard to Cuba and wish now that the same course had been taken in regard to the Philippine Islands, and while I think like questions will come up, perhaps in a few years, perhaps not for a generation, in regard to the nations in the hemisphere south of us, for which I trust Cuba and not the Philippines will furnish the precedent for our conduct, yet, in my judgment, THERE IS NOBODY IN MASSACHUSETTS SO WELL FITTED, ON THE WHOLE, TO REPRESENT HER CHARACTER AND OPINIONS, AND TO CARE FOR HER INTERESTS IN THE FUTURE, AS YOU ARE. I SHOULD REGARD IT AS A GREAT PUBLIC CALAMITY IF ANY ATTACK UPON YOU WERE TO BE SUCCESSFUL, and I do not think there is, at present, the slightest probability that it will be successful or even formidable.

I am, faithfully and affectionately

Yours,

GEO. F. HOAR.

The Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge,
United States Senate.

Are the citizens of this State willing to believe this statement, straight from the heart of Massachusetts' distinguished son, now dead, or are they to be led astray by phrases framed to catch the popular ear for selfish ends?

LODGE

A GLIMPSE OF SOME OF HIS EFFORTS FOR HUMANITY AND LABOR IN THE LAST TWO CONGRESSES

FOSS AT LYNN

"He has never been in sympathy with labor. IN ALL HIS 25 YEARS AT WASHINGTON HE HAS NEVER FATHERED ANY LEGISLATION IN THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE. On the contrary, he has been the representative of the privileged interests. He has been known as such—the representatives of these interests have always kept him in power, and they are his only support today. Every vote for Senator Lodge is a vote for predatory wealth and for monopolistic greed."—*Foss at Lynn, December 19, 1910.*

“Only one bill that I recall, bears his name.---”

—Foss, at Provincetown, December 1, 1910.

Such statements, so often repeated, are misleading, and should be denied by every public-spirited citizen.

Main Street.

GEO. L. BARNES,
South Weymouth, Mass.

THIS LITTLE GLIMPSE

OF HIS RECORD IS ONLY A TINY PORTION OF
MR. LODGE'S WORK.

59TH CONGRESS.—1st Session.

December 4th, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

Some of the bills introduced in the Senate by Senator Lodge.

- S. 691. To regulate the employment of CHILD LABOR. Referred to Committee on Education and Labor, of which Mr. Lodge was not a member, reported back adversely. Action indefinitely postponed. Cong. Record, Pp. 7126.
- S. 695. To increase pensions of ARMY NURSES. Cong. Record, Pp. 150.
- S. 696. To prevent the DESECRATION OF THE U. S. FLAG. Cong. Record, Pp. 150. First referred to Committee on Judiciary, of which Mr. Lodge was not a member. Later, reference changed to Committee on Military Affairs, of which Mr. Lodge was a member. Cong. Rec., Pp. 3716. (This bill was re-introduced and became a law at the next Congress.)
- S. 1027. To further REGULATE UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRATION. Pp. 221, Cong. Record.
- S. 1028. TO FURTHER REGULATE UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRATION. Pp. 221, Cong. Record.
(Both the above bills were referred to the Committee on Immigration, of which Mr. Lodge was a member. These bills were considered for some time and parts of them incorporated in a new comprehensive Immigration Act, S. 4403, but which did not contain his Illiteracy Test provision. Mr. Lodge on May 23rd, 1906, tacked on to this Bill as an amendment his Illiteracy Test provision which passed the Senate. This was the sixth time Mr. Lodge secured the passage of this Illiteracy Test through the Senate. This provision was stricken out in conference during the next session, as the result of the House having by a narrow majority substituted for it the appointment of an investigating Commission to consider the question. Mr. Lodge was appointed on this Commission, which after four years' investigation and the expenditure of almost \$1,000,000 unanimously reported in favor of restricting the present enormous influx of unskilled cheap labor. Eight of the nine

Commissioners, including Mr. Lodge, recommended the enactment of the Illiteracy Test as the most feasible means of excluding undesirable immigration.

- S. 1029. NATURALIZATION LAW. Pp. 221, Cong. Record. Referred to Senate Immigration Committee, of which Senator Lodge is a member, and which reported in June a new comprehensive Naturalization Law along the lines of Senator Lodge's bill. The House passed a similar measure first, largely as a result of Congressman Gardner's efforts. The Senate Committee subsequently reported the House Bill which became a law in June, 1906.
- S. 1346. TO FIX PAY OF CUSTOMS INSPECTORS. Pp. 272, Cong. Record.
- S. 3420. To fix pay of Customs Inspectors. Pp. 1213, Cong. Record.
- S. 4970. TO REGULATE COMMUTATION OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS FOR GOOD CONDUCT. Pp. 3571, Cong. Rec.
- S. 5750. TO PRESERVE NIAGARA FALLS. Pp. 5363. Cong. Rec. (Compromise between this and H. R. 18024, became a law.) Pp. 9807, Cong. Rec.
- S. 6091. TO REGULATE THE LICENSING OF PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, FIXTURE HANGERS, ETC., in D. of C. Pp. 6550, Cong. Rec.

Remarks and speeches delivered by Senator Lodge in the Senate during the 1st Session of the 59th Congress.

He spoke in favor of

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, Pp. 1743, Cong. Rec.

IMMIGRATION, REGULATION, Pps. 7227, 7234, 7280, 7287, 7290.

On May 23rd, 1906, Pp. 7300, Cong. Rec., when a move was made to weaken the Contract Labor provision, which had been strengthened greatly by the Senate Committee in its Bill, S. 4403, by allowing the importation of Contract Laborers purporting to come as agricultural workers, Senator Lodge said among other things:—"The object of the contract labor law is to shut out the importation of large bodies of cheap labor. I would rather see every exception wiped from the Statute Books * * * * * the contract labor laws today are ineffective enough. They are the most valuable part of existing laws, in my judgment, but are sadly ineffective, owing to the difficulty of finding evidence, and carrying on prosecutions. If we should except agricultural laborers (from its provisions as proposed by Senators Bacon, Clay and others) we might as well abolish the contract labor laws altogether, in my judgment." The

amendment was defeated, but an attempt to tack it on to the Bill was again made in February and fought successfully by Senator Lodge, the Immigration Bill, S. 4403, becoming a law Feb. 19, 1907.

(Senator Lodge's restriction speech of March 16th, 1896, U. S. S., is regarded as one of the ablest arguments ever made in behalf of protecting the American laboring man, whether native or foreign-born, from the competition of foreign cheap labor, by means of the reading and writing test.)

(Another speech by Senator Lodge equally able was delivered before the Boston City Club at Boston, Mass., on March 20th, 1908, and has been printed as Sen. Doc. No. 423, 60th Congress, 1st Ses.)

PURE FOOD. Page 1132.

RAILROAD RATE LEGISLATION.

MEAT INSPECTION. Pp. 8767-8769. Cong. Rec.

59TH CONGRESS.—2nd Session.

Dec. 3rd, 1906, to March 4th, 1907.

S. 6730. TO REGULATE CHILD LABOR IN THE D. OF C. Pp. 53, Cong. Rec. (As noted above, provisions of Senator Lodge's bill together with Senator Beveridge's subsequently became law. Mr. Lodge was not a member of the Senate Committee to which his Bill had to be referred, Senator Beveridge being its Chairman.)

(Senator Lodge also introduced an amendment to the above Child Labor Bill.)

Some of the remarks and speeches delivered by Senator Lodge in the Senate, during the 2nd Session, 59th Congress.

He spoke in favor of

CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION, Pp. 197-199, 200-204, Cong. Rec.

FOOD STANDARDS OR PURE FOOD, Pp. 3641-3643, Cong. Rec.

CONTRACT LABOR LAW AND IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION, Feb. 12th to 17th, 1907.

HOURS OF SERVICE LEGISLATION, Pps. 821, 824, 888, 990.

For instance, in support of Senator Dolliver's contention, he said:—

"I wish to ask the Senator if he noticed the statement of the engineer of the freight or equipment train, which ran into a passenger train here at Terra Cotta, just outside the city, causing a frightful disaster? If I remember his statement correctly, he had been on duty from 9 o'clock Friday morn-

ing—for a period of more than 48 hours—until the time of the accident. * * * * * He had only two periods for sleep of four hours each.”

Senator Lodge voted for substituting the LaFollette Hours of Service Bill for the Senate Committee Bill.

60TH CONGRESS.—1st Session.

Dec. 2nd, 1907, to May 31st, 1908.

Bills introduced by Senator Lodge.

- S. 564. Child Labor. Referred to Com. on Education and Labor, of which Senator Lodge was not a member, and of which Senator Beveridge was Chairman, Pp. 2422, Cong. Rec. The Committee reported a new bill embodying some of Senator Lodge's Bill. In the vote Senator Lodge worked against and opposed the Nelson and Piles amendments.
- S. 4122. To establish a NATIONAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.
- S. 7005. TO PROMOTE INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.
- S. 6975. TO PROVIDE INCREASED FORCE AND SALARIES IN THE PATENT OFFICE.
- Resolution to PRINT CERTAIN IMMIGRATION STATISTICS. Adopted.

Some remarks and speeches of Senator Lodge during the 1st Session of the 60th Congress.

In favor of AUTOMATIC SIGNAL SERVICE, Pp. 6736, Cong. Rec.

In favor of CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION, Pps. 5795-5799.

In favor of LEGISLATION TO PREVENT THE DESECRATION OF THE AMERICAN FLAG. His Bill, S. 565, whose reference had been transferred to a Committee on Military Affairs of which he was a member, was reported and passed, Pp. 6599, Cong. Rec.

In favor of NATURALIZATION, Pp. 4103.

In favor of INCREASE OF PAY FOR RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS. Etc., etc., etc.

On April 9th, 1908, he failed to vote on EMPLOYEES (Government) LIABILITY BILL, for which he had spoken as indicated above, having a general pair with Senator Clay, who was in poor health and who had since died. As early as the 54th Congress Senator Lodge introduced a Bill, S. 1415, "TO REGULATE THE LIABILITY OF EMPLOYERS"; a bill, S. 1416, "TO PROTECT

THE WAGES OF EMPLOYEES"; S. 1417, "TO REGULATE THE EMPLOYMENT OF LABOR ON PUBLIC WORKS, BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS." His failure to vote on April 9th, 1908, was due to his absence from Washington for a number of days at that time owing to the illness and death of his sister.

On April 17th, 1908, he voted for and had favored all along the passage of an ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL, S. 5732, which passed the Senate, April 17th, 1908, which Senator Overman, who offered the Anti-Injunction amendment to the Railroad Bill, said was very drastic. His opposition to the Overman Anti-Injunction Amendment of June 2nd, 1910, did not go to its merits but was due to his unalterable and FUNDAMENTAL OPPOSITION TO HYBRID, MONGREL LEGISLATING in that way. The amendment was not in the least germane and had no connection whatsoever with the subject matter declared to be contained, which was Railroad Legislation. He regards such procedure as irregular, dangerous and likely to establish a bad precedent that would result even in a minority having its way about legislation. His attitude summed up seems to be that there is just as great a NECESSITY FOR REGULARITY AND RELEVANCY in the matter of legislative procedure as there is in parliamentary practice.

60TH CONGRESS.—2nd Session.

Dec. 7th, 1908, to March 4th, 1909.

He introduced bills

- S. 8025. GRANTING THIRTY DAYS' LEAVE WITH PAY TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN ARSENALS. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.
- S. 8397. To AUTHORIZE MAINTENANCE OF ACTION FOR CAUSING DEATH IN MARINE SERVICE, Pp. 792, Cong. Rec. Referred to Com., which reported it favorably. Debate unfinished.
- S. 8021. To PROHIBIT IMPORTATION AND USE OF OPIUM. Reported. Speech of Senator Lodge, Pp. 1396-1399. Passed Senate, Pp. 1400.

61ST CONGRESS. — 2nd Session.

Note.—It was Senator Lodge's amendment which included Pipe Lines in the Railroad Rate Law as Common Carriers.

This brought for the first time the Carriers of oil under government control.

NOTE. Senator Lodge reported from his Committee on Immigration H. R. 12315, The White Slave Traffic Act, with majority report. There was great opposition to this WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT,

that was drawn by certain U. S. District Attorneys, who were engaged in the prosecution of the traffic as a result of the Immigration Commission's investigation. The Bill was hung up in the House for weeks and debated at great length, finally passing. On the last day of the session, Senator Lodge called the Bill up and secured its passage. Pages 8939, 9507. It is Public Statute, No. 886, and THE ONLY REALLY SCIENTIFICALLY DRAWN WHITE SLAVE LAW THAT HAS PASSED CONGRESS.

NOTE. Senator Lodge worked for the Bill which made COMMON CARRIERS, that is, railroads, LIABLE TO EMPLOYEES FOR CERTAIN INJURIES.

NOTE. Senator Lodge favored and WORKED FOR THE BILL, H. R. 20310, EXTENDING THE LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS, that is, railroads. He voted for H. R. 17263, April 1, 1910, curing the defect of survival of right of action. Cong. Rec., Pp. 4204.

Senator Lodge was ill at home the day the HUGHES AMENDMENT was voted upon and under a doctor's care, and did not know it was coming up. June 2, 1910. The Congressional Record shows he was ABSENT BUT PAIRED.

NOTES IN GENERAL.

Senator Lodge, when a member of the House, wrote the first magazine article that appeared in favor of UNIFORM BRAKES, PATENT AUTOMATIC COUPLERS, ETC. It was entitled: "A Perilous Business and Its Remedy," and is to be found in the North American for February, 1892.

On July 2, 1894, he SECURED THE PASSAGE OF HIS BILL TO REMOVE THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS IN SO FAR AS IT PREVENTED LABORERS, MECHANICS, etc., from recovering under the Eight Hour Law.

The following quotation is an extract from a speech which he delivered in New York City, December 22nd, 1884, and represents the stand which he has consistently taken throughout his long career as a public servant:

"The destiny of the Republic is in the welfare of its working men and women. We cannot push their troubles and cares into the background, and trust that all will come right in the end. Let us look to it that differences and inequalities of conditions do not widen into ruin. It is most true that these differences cannot be rooted out, but they can be modified, and a great deal can be done to secure to every man the share of well-being and happiness to which his honesty, thrift and ability entitle him. Legislation cannot change humanity nor alter the decrees of nature, but it can help the solution of these grave problems.

"Practical measures are plentiful enough, the hours of labor; emigration from our overcrowded cities to the lands of the West; economical and energetic municipal governments; proper building laws; the rigid prevention of adul-

teration of the great staples of food; wise regulation of the railroads and other great corporations; the extirpation of race and class in politics; above all, every effort to secure to labor its fair and full share of the profits earned by the combination of labor and capital. Here are matters of great pith and moment, more important, more essential, more pressing, than any others. They must be met; they cannot be shirked or evaded."

In Senator Lodge's speech on the Restriction of Immigration, March 16th, 1896, in the Senate of the United States, among other things, he said:—

"I have said enough to show what the effects of this Bill (which contained the Illiteracy Test) would be, and that if enacted into law it would be fair in its operation and highly beneficial in its results. It now remains for me to discuss the second and larger question, as to the advisability of restricting Immigration at all. There is no one thing which does so much to bring about a reduction of wages and to injure the American wage-earner as the unlimited introduction of cheap foreign labor through unrestricted immigration. Statistics show that the change in the character of our immigration has been accompanied by a corresponding decline in its quality. The number of skilled mechanics and of the persons trained to some occupation or pursuit has fallen off, while the number of those without occupation or training, that is, who are totally unskilled, has risen in our recent immigration to enormous proportions. This low, unskilled labor is the most deadly enemy of the American wage-earner, and does more than anything else towards lowering his wages and forcing down his standard of living. An attempt was made, with the general assent of both political parties, to meet this crying evil by the passage of what are known as the Contract Labor Laws. That legislation was excellent in intention, but has proved of but little value in practice. It has checked to a certain extent the introduction of cheap, low-class labor in large masses into the United States. It has made it a little more difficult for such labor to come here; but the labor of this class continues to come, even if not in the same way, and the total amount of it has not been materially reduced. Even if the Contract Labor Laws were enforced intelligently and thoroughly there is no reason to suppose that they would have any adequate effect in checking the evil which they were designed to stop. It is perfectly clear, after the experience of several years, that the only relief which can come to the American wage-earner from the competition of low-class immigrant labor must be by general laws restricting the total amount of immigration, and framed in such a way as to affect most strongly those elements of the immigration which furnish the low, unskilled and ignorant foreign labor.

"It is not necessary to enter further into a discussion of the economic side of the general policy of restricting immigration. In this direction the argument is unanswerable.

If we have any regard for the welfare, the wages, or the standard of life of American workingmen, we should take immediate steps to restrict foreign immigration. There is an appalling danger to the American wage-earner from the flood of low, unskilled, ignorant, foreign labor which has poured into the country for some years past, and which not only takes lower wages but accepts a standard of life and living so low that the American workingman cannot compete with it."

Extract from the Report (Dec. 5th, 1910, 40 Vols.) of the U. S. Immigration Commission, of which Senator Lodge was a member.

"The investigations of the Commission show an oversupply of unskilled labor in basic industries. * * * * * as a whole, and therefore demand legislation which will at the present time restrict the further admission of such unskilled labor."

"As far as possible, the aliens excluded should be those who * * * * * come merely to save enough by the adoption, if necessary, of low standards of living, to return permanently to their home country. * * * * * A majority of the Commission favor the reading and writing test as the most feasible single method of restricting undesirable immigration. The Commission as a whole recommends restriction as demanded by economic, moral and social considerations, furnishes in its report reasons for such restriction, and points out methods by which Congress can obtain the desired results if its judgment coincides with that of the Commission."

(Of the nine members, only one, Congressman Bennet, wrote a dissenting opinion. Congressman John L. Burnett (Dem.) says that without Senator Lodge's strong stand for specific measures the report would have said nothing about a majority favoring the illiteracy test.)

A SHORT REVIEW OF LODGE'S WORK.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge has steadily fulfilled the duties of his office since his election in 1893 and in that time he has only once made a speech in his own behalf.

Certain critics have attempted, by insinuation rather than statements of fact, to convey an impression that Mr. Lodge in some way has not represented the whole people of Massachusetts, but that he has been allied with powerful financial interests.

These critics can find neither motive for such violation of his duty nor record of failure frankly and progressively to meet any great public issue.

Mr. Lodge has possessed an ample inherited fortune which has relieved him from temptation to make money either honestly or dishonestly. His fortune has been so invested in real estate and stable securities that he has never been under any necessity of exerting himself to protect it. He has only to a very slight extent ever been a personal beneficiary of the tariff. He holds absolutely no business directorate. He never speculates. His whole cast of mind is foreign to the game of business deals and dickers. These do not interest him. Business interests him only as it touches the governmental and constitutional questions of which he has been a life-long student. No motive for his serving as the tool of a group of bankers or speculators has ever been shown.

Senator Lodge has supported and voted for many measures in the public interest that were strenuously opposed by great financial interests. He has avoided needlessly jeopardizing the stability of our institutions by mere agitation.

Questions of controlling and increasing the efficiency of the railroads are just now under discussion. Senator Lodge has been a foremost figure in the fight for fair treatment of all shippers. When the rate regulation contest was on and the railroads of the country, almost without exception, united to raise a big publicity fund to discredit President Roosevelt, Senator Lodge was a staunch supporter of the administration. He had previously voted for the Elkins bill which put an end to open rebating, the greatest evil in our transportation system. He voted for and took an active part in the Senate in passing the two great railroad rate bills which passed under the administrations of President Roosevelt and President Taft. Of the then two great railroad interests of New England, one (the Boston & Maine), was actively hostile to the programme of regulation. The other (the New Haven) was neutral and indifferent. No other New England Senator or Representative took a more positive stand than Senator Lodge on the popular side of this issue. Today, some of the railroad men who opposed rate regulation admit that the plan was for their good as well as that of the public. Senator Lodge was also personally responsible for making common carriers of the interstate pipe lines—a piece of legislation which was not exactly in the interest of the Standard Oil Company.

Certain vested interests, some of them not unrepresented in Massachusetts, were opposed to the Pure Food bill. Senator Lodge was not of

the committee which reported this bill, but he supported it heartily and introduced an important amendment providing for the statement on the label of the amount of opium or alcohol in any medical preparation. At the last session of Congress he introduced a bill, upon which action may be taken shortly, for the limitation of the time during which articles of food may be kept in cold storage—unlimited time being one of the methods of maintaining an artificial level of prices. This is the only legislation thus far proposed for the lowering of prices abnormally or artificially advanced.

The child labor evil is one of the greatest evils in American life. Senator Lodge has advocated child labor legislation on every possible occasion and especially exerted himself for the passage of the bill to regulate child labor in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Lodge's interest in the movement for an Appalachian mountain forest reserve is one of the many examples of his consistent support of all measures looking toward the conservation of our national resources, our forests, our minerals and water powers. Western opposition to the eastern forest reserve has been encountered in the House of Representatives, but some measure creating it should pass before long.

Mr. Lodge voted for the corporation tax, which is in effect an income tax, because he felt that it was a fair means of raising revenue from those best able to bear the burden.

He voted to report from his committee the income tax resolution by which the question of the necessary constitutional amendment was left to the different States to decide. At the time of the passage of this resolution through the Senate he was compelled to be absent, but he was paired in its favor. He holds that inheritances should be taxed uniformly and by the United States, a portion of the taxation thus raised to be returned, if necessary, to the State governments.

On account of his long term of service, his experience and the favor of his colleagues in the Senate, Mr. Lodge is in a position to serve the State as no new Senator could serve it. He has been chairman of the Committee on the Philippines for many years. For fourteen years he has served on the Committee on Foreign Relations, on which he now ranks third, ranked only by Senators Cullom and Frye.

These committee places and this position in the Senate are to be obtained only by length and quality of service. They mean at least that Massachusetts has these positions and that Senator Lodge must possess the confidence of his colleagues in the Senate.

Some critics have indicated that Senator Lodge's services have more often been of a national than of a local character. As a matter of fact, he has done many things directly for the benefit of Massachusetts. He has been interested in securing the appropriation of \$7,000,000 in the past ten years for the improvement of Boston harbor, a work which is proving a very great advantage to the expanding the over-seas commerce of the port. He has looked after the installation of new lighthouses and lightships on the New England coast, to the great benefit of coastwise and trans-Atlantic navigation. The new custom house and the appraisers' new stores in Boston have had his attention, as have the needs of Charlestown Navy Yard, which gives employment to many men and helps to circulate a great deal of money in the neighborhood. Gloucester, Provincetown and other fisheries centres of this section have had the benefit of Senator Lodge's special services as a member of the Committee

on Foreign Relations. Recently he has been concerned in the movement for international regulation of the use of beam-trawlers in the fisheries—some form of which agreement will soon be absolutely necessary if the ocean depths are to be preserved from depletion.

Senator Lodge was largely instrumental in placing a Massachusetts man, Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, as insular governor of the Philippines. He has naturally rejoiced in the great success of Mr. Forbes' administration. His own connection with the problems of these island dependencies has, of course, been very intimate. With Mr. Root and the Secretary for War, he drafted the organic act for their government and carried it through the Senate after seven weeks of debate. That act, which definitely established a system of government for more than eight million people, has worked so well that only minor amendments have been necessary. Under it the Filipinos have been steadily advancing toward a condition in which self-government may be possible.

On the very important subject of immigration a report has recently been made from the commission of investigation of which Senator Lodge is a member.* This report handles in a masterly manner the whole question of immigration. It recommends fundamental changes in the law which, when adopted, will radically reduce the influx of cheap European labor which has been such a potent factor in depressing the American wage scale. This report will be a logical complement of the work on the senatorial committee on immigration of which Senator Lodge was at one time chairman and of which he has always been a member. A very valuable previous service of this committee has been the regulation of air space on immigrant ships with a view to preventing the custom of huddling steerage passengers into cramped and unsanitary quarters.

Massachusetts manufacturers are vitally concerned in the improvement of the American consular service. Senator Lodge has been one of the prominent figures in that movement. Taking up the effort begun by Senator Morgan of Alabama he reported a bill for consular reform in five successive sessions. Finally, with the active support of chambers of commerce throughout the country, and of the State department, he succeeded in passing a bill which bore his name, which graded the consular service for the first time, and for the first time placed it upon a business basis. This law, supplemented by departmental regulations, has taken the consular service right out of politics, has greatly improved its character, and made the reports, investigations and other activities of its employees more beneficial to American manufacturers and exporters than ever before in the history of the United States.

Massachusetts and New England have often been urged to cultivate better relations with the Dominion of Canada, now growing rapidly in political and commercial importance. Senator Lodge has always and consistently favored reciprocity with Canada, but he has never attempted to deceive people into a supposition that Canadians are as yet anxious for reciprocity. He has recognized that the amicable sentiment implied in such an arrangement still needs to be cultivated, and for that reason he has labored for many years to improve our treaty relations and other relations with the Dominion. He had his share in the passage of the treaties which settled the Alaskan boundary, the lake fisheries, the international waterways, the international boundaries, and the Newfoundland fisheries. The removal of these questions from the domain of possible

dispute has made the relations of the United States with Canada better than they ever have been before and greatly improved the prospect of obtaining trade reciprocity. At the same time no one who is at all familiar with conditions in Canada today can doubt that something more than the mere special pleading of a governor or two in New England will be necessary to create a really strong reciprocity sentiment across the border.

Senator Lodge's position regarding the tariff bill of 1900 needs no defense. He has served on the finance committee of the Senate for only two years, but during those two years his committee was charged with the work of considering and reporting this much discussed measure. As a Republican and protectionist, believing that the measure of protection should be the difference in the cost of production between this country and in foreign countries, he voted for the Payne-Aldrich bill, not because it was perfect, but because it was a better bill, in his opinion, than that which it superseded, and because he was unwilling, whatever the defects of the bill, to vote against reduction in the duties on lumber, iron ore, scrap iron, the great majority of food products, or against the improvement in rates and classifications of many important schedules. He would have been especially unwilling to vote against the bill and to postpone for four years the establishment of a customs court and a maximum and minimum provision. He would have been especially loath to seem to vote against a tariff board, for an experience of five tariff revisions has convinced him that wholesale and unscientific revisions, whether by one party or the other, along lines heretofore followed, ought no longer to be permitted. For this reason he regarded the tariff board provision as the most important reform ever begun in any tariff bill. It is well remembered that in his speech, made in Somerville last June, Senator Lodge advocated the policy of having all future revisions made only upon information furnished by a board of disinterested specialists. His present opposition to any wholesale revision in accordance with old methods by either Republicans or Democrats is certainly in line with advanced public opinion on the tariff question. He has said recently that he wishes to see the schedules dealt with as rapidly as possible on the reports made by the tariff board, as they are furnished to Congress.

Senator Lodge's record shows him to be so much of a progressive that, by comparison with certain mugwump and reactionary gentlemen whose names have been suggested in connection with the senatorship, he might appear to be almost a wild radical. As a matter of fact, however, his position has been more to be compared with that of the great liberal statesmen of Great Britain. He has stood for progressive re-adaptation of the forms of constitutional government to modern conditions. He has believed in sane progress, but not in violent or revolutionary methods, holding that the reactionary and the revolutionist stand close together, each making the other inevitable.

WHITE'S LETTER CONCERNING THE FOSS ATTACK AT PROVINCETOWN.

BOSTON, DEC. 10TH, 1910.

GOV.-ELECT EUGENE N. FOSS,
34 Oliver Street,
Boston, Mass.

DEAR SIR:—

It will be remembered that I went to Provincetown and listened to your attacks directed against Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. I listened intently to every word you said. Upon analysis I find your whole speech is riddled with statements not founded on fact. You as governor-elect of this State, assuming the role of "messenger of the people," ought to be at least more careful of your statements, in my judgment.

First. You stated that "The Mindoro Development Company of New Jersey, *whose authorization was defended by Mr. Lodge*, is engaged in outrageous exploitation of the public lands for the benefit of the Sugar Trust magnates, etc."

Mr. Foss, I defy you to show whenever Mr. Lodge defended the authorization of the Mindoro Company! You know, or you ought to know, that every question relating to this Company, or any other Philippine Development Company, has never come before the Senate Committee of the Philippines, or before the United States Senate! You know that questions dealing with public lands or any other lands in the Philippines are under control of the Philippine Government, and the Government at Washington has had nothing to do with them since the Philippine Government was organized in 1902! Mr. Foss, I defy you to deny the truth of this statement; and I demand as one authorized to vote for a United States Senator to explain this statement to the people, in the name of fair play!

Second. You said that Mr. Lodge has been silent on the various questions raised by you. This is not so. He has been silent only on questions which dealt with matters which were none of his business, but were the business of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Categorically, in part at least, you stated as follows:

(a) "On the stump I repeatedly asked him if he favored an honest revision of the tariff downward, either as a whole or (as President Taft suggests) schedule by schedule. He is silent."

Mr. Foss, you either know, or you ought to know, that he is, with President Taft, in favor of amending the tariff schedule by schedule. I

refer you to his speech in Somerville, June 28, 1910, and his speech in Worcester, October 29, 1910.

(b) You stated: "I asked him if he favored removing the duties on all food products, whether Canada or not. He is silent."

Here is the truth: Senator Lodge has dealt with this question time and time again, and pointed out distinctly that if the producers of food products, i. e., the great agricultural states, would consent, it would be done at once! He also stated if they did not consent it could not be done; and if it was forced through the National Congress against their will it would result in the removal of all protective duties on all manufactured products. You know perfectly well it is impossible to have protection for industries and free trade for the farmers. It must be protection for all or free trade for all. You know, or you ought to know that to take off the duty on Canadian food products without an equivalent would compel taking off the duties of the food products of all countries under the "most favored nation clause" in over thirty treaties which the United States has with other countries. Why don't you tell the public about these treaties instead of "harping" upon reciprocity?

(c) You say: "I asked him if he favored free raw materials for New England industries. He is silent."

This is not so! Time and time again Senator Lodge has stated: "No one can define raw materials." Why don't you define them, Mr. Foss? If it means leather,—Senator Lodge voted for the reduction on leather, from 20% to 15%, 10% to 5%, when he voted for Payne law. If it means raw cotton,—you know better than any man in Massachusetts that cotton is already free. If it means coal (and you are close to the coal business),—you know that anthracite coal is free, and furthermore Senator Lodge voted for a reduction on bituminous coal from 67c to 45c per ton in the Payne Law. Why don't you say so? If it means hides,—he did more for free hides than any member of the House or Senate. Do you deny this, Mr. Foss? If it means iron ore,—he voted for a decrease of duty from 40c per ton to 15c per ton. Why don't you tell the public these facts? Why don't you tell them that one man's raw material is another man's finished product? Do you call this the silence which you talked about in Provincetown?

(d) You stated: "I asked him if he favored reducing our duties on manufactured products to a level with those of Canada as a proof of our good faith for reciprocity. He is silent."

Now if this question of yours means anything at all, it is evident on its face that you have taken little or no time to study this matter, or you would be familiar with what is known as the "most favored nation" clause in international treaties. Any member of Congress could have informed you, had you asked, that practically all great nations agree

with each other by treaty not to charge different rates of duty to different nations! You know, Mr. Foss, the United States has treaties with over thirty different nations under which each nation agrees to charge the same rate of duty to the humblest of nations that it charges to the most favored nation. It is permitted by International Law to make special bargains known as Reciprocity Treaties; and you know that Senator Lodge has always favored a Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, and has stated so over and over again for twenty years! See his Northampton speech of Oct. 25th, 1910, and his Worcester speech Oct. 29th, 1910, to refresh your memory!

On the stump with you at Provincetown, and elsewhere, is Senator Nason. While I am informed you pay for halls and literature and other expenses, Senator Nason argues on the same platform with you for the election of Hon. Butler Ames in place of Senator Lodge. Now I ask you:

First. Do you believe, or advocate, the candidacy of Mr. Ames? If you do not, why do you hire halls for others to advocate his candidacy?

Second. Will you or will you not inform the public definitely, whether or not you would accept the nomination for United States Senator offered you by your party?

Definite and direct statements in reply will be appreciated.

Yours truly,

NORMAN H. WHITE,
105 Gardner Road,
Brookline,
Mass.

In a published statement, Mr. Foss has declined to answer this letter!



FACTS

By NORMAN H. WHITE

ABOUT

“The 105 YEA and NAY Votes”

OF

Senator

Henry Cabot Lodge

ON THE

PAYNE BILL

THESE FACTS

ARE FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL
RECORD, AND SHOW THE TRUTH
REGARDING THE FOSS CIRCULAR

FOSS AT PROVINCETOWN

"On 105 yeas and nays votes, Senator Lodge voted for 22 increases of duties, against 51 amendments to lower duties, and was not recorded on 22 yeas and nays votes. IN NO INSTANCE DID HE VOTE FOR A REDUCTION OF DUTIES, BUT DID VOTE AGAINST A TAX ON TEA."

ABOVE STATEMENT

FROM CIRCULAR ISSUED AND DISTRIBUTED AT

FOSS' MEETINGS

"It is not enough to speak, but to speak true."

SENATOR LODGE VOTED FOR OVER

650

REDUCTIONS BELOW THE EXISTING
DINGLEY LAW.

SENATOR LODGE VOTED FOR

35

AMENDMENTS REDUCING RATES IN PAYNE
BILL AS IT PASSED THE HOUSE

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LIST

AFTER THE TARIFF BILL passed the HOUSE

LODGE VOTED IN FAVOR

OF 35 OFFERED AMENDMENTS, REDUCING RATES
IN THE PAYNE BILL

READ THE ARTICLES AFFECTED ENUMERATED BELOW

MR. FOSS DOES NOT MENTION
THESE THIRTY-FIVE

SEE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Sulphate of Copper | 19. Wire |
| 2. Dyes | 20. Certain kinds of Lumber |
| 3. Copperas | 21. Willow Furniture |
| 4. Quebracho | 22. Blinds |
| 5. Cutch | 23. Condensed Milk |
| 6. Gelatine | 24. Beets |
| 7. Glue | 25. Peas |
| 8. Ultramarine | 26. Seeds |
| 9. Paris Green | 27. Coca |
| 10. Asphaltum | 28. Salt |
| 11. Glass | 29. Pepper |
| 12. Field Glasses | 30. Mustard |
| 13. Onyx | 31. Certain cheap Silks |
| 14. Marble | 32. Certain kinds of Paper |
| 15. Iron | 33. Hat materials |
| 16. Anchors | 34. Matches |
| 17. Steel | 35. Gloves, (goat, kid or leather) |
| 18. Shot | |

DID MR. FOSS FORGET THESE 35 AMENDMENTS?

THEY WERE REPORTED BY SENATOR LODGE'S
COMMITTEE!

REPUBLICANS (NEARLY ALL) VOTED FOR THESE 35.

DEMOCRATS (NEARLY ALL) VOTED FOR THESE 35.

FOSS HAS NOT SHOWN LODGE'S RECORD.

HE DOES NOT MENTION EVERYTHING!

JUST A LITTLE—THAT'S ALL

HERE IS A SAMPLE

The Foss circular states the bald fact that on "June 17, 1910, Lodge voted against Bacon's amendment reduction on common window glass."

IT DOES NOT STATE that the existing duty under the Dingley Law was 13-8 cents per pound, and that MR. LODGE'S COMMITTEE ON FINANCE HAD ALREADY REDUCED IT TO 11-8 CENTS PER POUND when Bacon offered his amendment.

He does not state BACON'S AMENDMENT WAS A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION to 1 cent per pound. No!

YOU ARE LEFT TO GUESS REAL FACTS

BUT THAT IS NOT ALL

The Foss circular says "LODGE WAS NOT RECORDED ON 22 YEA AND NAY VOTES.

Here are the facts:

It is the custom for each U. S. Senator to have a permanent pair, so that fullest vote on each question may be obtained. If either senator in a pair is absent, the other senator refrains from voting, unless a special announcement to the contrary is made, the Republican senator is reckoned as voting with the Republican majority of the Committee, and the Democratic senator is reckoned as voting with the Democratic minority of the Committee.

Senator Lodge's permanent pair was Senator Clay. Near the end of the session SENATOR CLAY WAS SO ILL HE WAS FREQUENTLY ABSENT. He has since died. In analyzing Senator Lodge's votes, unless announcement was made to the contrary, SENATOR LODGE, it is safe to say, VOTED WITH HIS COMMITTEE.

The ONLY FAIR JUDGMENT of a senator's vote on a Tariff Bill is his **VOTE ON THE COMPLETED BILL**. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS REJECTED, WERE, IN MANY CASES, SUBSEQUENTLY ADOPTED, after the Senate Committee on Finance had had opportunity to examine them.

THE "105 VOTES"

8 TIMES Senator Lodge voted for INCREASE over existing law.

24 TIMES Senator Lodge voted for REDUCTION from existing law.

10 TIMES the effect of Senator Lodge's vote was to leave existing LAW UNCHANGED

63 TIMES Senator Lodge's votes were REPETITIONS OR had NO REFERENCE TO DUTY RATES.

105 TOTAL. In spite of this, the Foss circular says :

"Scan this record carefully and see how Senator Lodge voted in every instance, both on bill and amendment, against any proposition to lower the cost of living to the people, and how he voted to increase it on every suggestion of special privilege."—*Foss circular distributed at Provincetown and elsewhere !*

IS THIS STATEMENT FAIR?

SUMMARY OF FACTS

REGARDING THE PAYNE BILL

DUTIES WERE DECREASED ON ARTICLES WHOSE YEARLY CONSUMPTION IS \$4,951,878,575.

DUTIES WERE INCREASED ON ARTICLES WHOSE YEARLY CONSUMPTION is \$878,756,074. Thus for ONE DOLLAR INCREASE, the Payne Bill made FIVE DOLLARS DECREASE. Most increases were on LUXURIES, SPIRITS, WINES, SILKS, etc.

HERE ARE THE FACTS

No. 1. May 5, 1909. "Senator Lodge voted for RAISING DUTY (over the House Bill) on Orange Mineral from 2 7-8 to 3 3-8 per pound."—*Foss Circular*.

**Reduction from
Dingley Law!**

3 3-8c to 3 1-4

The existing law (Dingley Law) was a duty of 3 3-8 cents per pound. The Paine Law as it was passed by the House placed it at 2 7-8 cents per pound. Subsequently the Senate Committee recommended the maintenance of the old rate and Senator Lodge voted with the Committee. Afterwards he voted (August 5th, 1909) for the Conference Report REDUCING THE DUTY to 3 1-4 cents per pound.

REDUCTION FROM DINGLEY LAW.

Nos. 2, 3, 4 { May 7th, 1909 } "Senator Lodge VOTED AGAINST
 { May 10th, 1909 } REDUCTIONS on lead products."
 { May 10th, 1909 } —*Foss Circular*.

**These were Amend-
ments Hostile to the
House Bill. Lodge
Voted to Keep Exist-
ing Duties.**

The effect of these votes was to retain the exist-
ing duties of 1 1-2 cents and 2 1-8 cents per
pound.

NO CHANGE FROM DINGLEY LAW.

Nos. 5, 6 { May 11th, 1909 } "Senator Lodge voted against reduc-
 { May 11th, 1909 } tions on crockery."—*Foss Circular*.

**Lodge Maintained
Existing Law**

EVERY PROGRESSIVE EXCEPT SENA-
TOR LAFOLLETTE ALSO VOTED
AGAINST THE FIRST AMENDMENT.
EVERY PROGRESSIVE EXCEPT THREE
VOTED AGAINST THE SECOND AMEND-
MENT. The effect of these votes was to retain
the existing duties on all except Rockingham
Decorated Earthenware. This was reduced.

REDUCTION FROM DINGLEY LAW.

No. 7. May 13th, 1909. "Senator Lodge voted for duty of 25 cents a ton on iron ore."—*Foss Circular*.

Is this a fair
Statement?

The EXISTING RATE WAS 40 CENTS PER TON. Subsequently Senator Lodge voted for the Conference Report PROVIDING FOR 15 CENTS PER TON.

REDUCTION FROM DINGLEY LAW.

No. 8. May 14th, 1909. "Senator Lodge voted against reduction on round iron."—*Foss Circular*.

Is This Against
Reduction?

The existing rate was 8-10 of a cent per pound. The bill reported to the Senate had already reduced it to 6-10 of a cent per pound. SENATOR LODGE'S VOTE WAS AGAINST A PROPOSAL TO REDUCE IT FURTHER to 5-10 of a cent per pound.

REDUCTION FROM DINGLEY LAW.

No. 9. May 14th, 1909. "Senator Lodge voted against free chains, etc."—*Foss Circular*.

Chains Reduced.
Every Progressive
Opposed to Foss'
Views

THIS AMENDMENT was OPPOSED BY EVERY PROGRESSIVE and was DEFEATED BY A VOTE OF 52 TO 22. The duty on iron and steel chains, etc., was reduced from 11-8 cents per pound, under the Dingley Law, to 7-8c per pound.

REDUCTION FROM DINGLEY LAW.

No. 10. May 18th, 1909. "Senator Lodge voted against bi-partisan investigation of prices."—*Foss Circular*.

What Was The
Use?

This resolution was unnecessary, inasmuch as a TARIFF BOARD WAS PROVIDED PRECISELY FOR THAT PURPOSE.

Nos. 11, 12, 13 { May 18th, 1909. } "Senator Lodge voted against reductions on razors and knives."
" " " } —*Foss Circular*.

Lodge Believes in
Fair Protection

The duty on knives was unchanged in the Payne Law. The DUTY ON RAZORS WAS INCREASED about one-half IN CONSEQUENCE OF EVIDENCE from manufacturers THAT FOREIGN COMPETITION WAS DESTROYING their BUSINESS.

INCREASE OVER DINGLEY LAW.

No. 14. May 18th, 1909. "Senator Lodge voted for increase of duty (over the House Bill) on umbrella ribs and stretchers."—*Foss Circular*.

Is This "For Increase"?

The Senate Committee on Finance first proposed a reduction on these articles; BUT FINALLY VOTED FOR THE RESTORATION OF EXISTING RATES.

NO CHANGE FROM DINGLEY LAW.

Nos. 15, 16, 17 { May 19th, 1909 } "SENATOR LODGE VOTED
" " " } AGAINST REDUCTION of
" " " } duty on linotype machines and
printing presses."

Is This "Against Reduction"?

These articles came in at 45 per cent under existing law. THE SENATE HAD ALREADY REDUCED THE RATE TO 30 PER CENT. Senator LODGE'S VOTE WAS cast AGAINST a FURTHER REDUCTION.

REDUCTION FROM DINGLEY LAW.

No. 18. May 19th, 1909. "Senator Lodge voted against amendment defining meaning of metal products."

—*Foss Circular*.

Does Mr. Foss Explain the Effect?

It was IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE WHAT THE EFFECT of THE NEW DEFINITION WOULD BE.

No. 19. May 20th, 1909. "Senator Lodge voted against amendment reducing duty on Quebracho from 1-2 cent per pound to 1-4 cent per pound."—*Foss Circular*.

Increase of 1-4c per Pound on Best Quebracho! Do You Know what Quebracho is?

The existing law provided for 1-2 cent per pound on Quebracho. The House increased the duty to 7-8 cents per pound on the highest grade of Quebracho. Senator Lodge secured the restoration of the OLD RATE OF 1-2 cent, but voted against further reduction.

Subsequently a compromise between Senate and House was reached and 3-4 CENT A POUND WAS IMPOSED ON THE BEST QUEBRACHO.

INCREASE OVER DINGLEY LAW.

No. 20. May 20th, 1909. "Senator LODGE VOTED FOR COMMITTEE AMENDMENT INCREASING DUTY over the House Bill on White Lead from 2 3-8 cents per pound to 2 3-4 cents per pound."—*Foss Circular*.

Another Instance of
a Foss "Increase"
a Final Decrease
2 7-8c to 2 1-2c!

Under EXISTING LAW the duty WAS 2 7-8 cents per pound. The House made it 2 3-8 cents per pound. The Senate Committee favored 2 3-4 cents per pound. Finally a compromise, for which Senator LODGE VOTED, was reached, imposing A DUTY OF 2 1-2 CENTS PER POUND.

REDUCTION FROM DINGLEY LAW.

No. 21. May 20th, 1909. "Senator Lodge voted for Committee Amendment, increasing duty over the House Bill on Chromate of Potash from 1 1-2 cents to 2 1-4 cents per pound."—*Foss Circular*.

Reduction from
3c to 2 1-4c.

Under existing law THE DUTY WAS 3 CENTS PER POUND. The Tariff Bill as it passed the House cut it to 1 1-2 cents per pound. The Senate Committee voted to increase this to 2 1-4 cents per pound.

REDUCTION FROM DINGLEY LAW.

No. 22. May 21st, 1909. "Senator Lodge voted for increase of duty on electric carbons by 45 per cent."—*Foss Circular*.

Under the Dingley Law the DUTY WAS 90 CENTS PER 100 CARBONS.

THE PAYNE LAW MADE THE DUTY an average of 50 CENTS PER 100 FEET OF CARBON.

Not a Real Increase

This was an apparent increase, and yet NOT A REAL INCREASE OVER the intent of the Dingley Law. At the time the Dingley Law was passed imported carbons were of uniform length. The German manufacturers proceeded to lengthen their carbons to three times their original size, continuing to pay only 90 cents duty per 100 carbons. It was to meet this evasion of the tax that the duty was changed.

APPARENT BUT NOT REAL INCREASE
OVER DINGLEY LAW.

No. 23. May 24th, 1909. "Senator Lodge voted against free lumber and building materials."—*Foss Circular*.

Duty on Lumber
Reduced. See
No. 62 of this
Pamphlet

This amendment was defeated by 64 to 13, EVERY PROGRESSIVE AND 9 DEMOCRATS VOTING AGAINST IT. The duty on lumber and building materials was much reduced by the Payne Law, as will be shown under STATEMENT No. 62.

No. 24. May 24th, 1909. "Senator Lodge voted against amendment for reduction of duty on Lumber to \$1 per thousand feet."—*Foss Circular*.

A Misstatement
See No. 62 of this
Pamphlet

This amendment is wrongly stated. It provided for a series of different rates from \$1 to \$2 on different kinds of lumber. These rates were substantially adopted later on. Nine Democrats joined with the Republicans in voting against this amendment.

For reductions in lumber schedule, see Statement No. 62.

No. 25 } May 27th, 1909 } "Senator Lodge VOTED AGAINST
No. 26 } " " " } amendments REDUCING THE DUTY
ON SUGAR."—*Foss Circular*.

Be Fair Mr. Foss
This Was Raw
Sugar! Was This
in Favor of the
Trust? Was Not
Refined Sugar Re-
duced? Was This
Against Reduction
on Sugar?

THE Foss circular fails to state that THE SUGAR referred to WAS RAW SUGAR ONLY, NOT THE REFINED PRODUCT WHICH IS MADE BY THE SUGAR TRUST. If THE TRUST had any interest in the matter at all, it WOULD BE ON THE SIDE OF THIS AMENDMENT, admitting its raw material cheaper.

There are 45 ITEMS IN THE SUGAR SCHEDULE. ALL EXCEPT THE LAST item refers to RAW SUGAR ONLY and the rates were not altered. On the item touching REFINED SUGAR A SLIGHT REDUCTION WAS MADE.

REDUCTION FROM DINGLEY LAW.

No. 27. May 29th, 1909. "Senator Lodge voted for increase of duty over the House Bill on barley from 24 to 30 cents a bushel."—*Foss Circular*.

Lodge Stood for the
Farmers!
No Change, is this
Increase?

The barley duty was a subject of much controversy BETWEEN THE BREWING AND THE FARMING INTERESTS. The BREWERS WISHED A LOWER DUTY and the FARMERS OPPOSED IT. Under existing law the duty was 30 cents a bushel. The House lowered it to 24 cents. The Senate restored it to 30 cents, where it remained.

NO CHANGE FROM DINGLEY LAW.

No. 28. May 31st, 1909. "Senator Lodge voted for increase of duties on lemons from 1 1-4 to 1 1-2 cents a pound."

—*Foss Circular.*

Increase of 1-4c per
Pound. Italy or
California, Which?

This was an increase over existing law. CALIFORNIA showed she COULD NOT COMPETE WITH ITALY in eastern markets, owing to the cost of freight.

INCREASE OVER DINGLEY LAW.

No. 29. May 31st, 1909. "Senator Lodge voted against motion to reconsider duty on fresh beef."—*Foss Circular.*

Lodge Voted Re-
duction from 2c to
1 1-2c on Beef

The EXISTING LAW provided a DUTY OF 2 CENTS PER POUND ON FRESH BEEF. The HOUSE REDUCED it TO 1 1-2 CENTS per pound. The Senate restored the 2 cent rate, but subsequently agreed to 1 1-2 cents. SENATOR LODGE VOTED FOR 1 1-2 CENTS A POUND IN THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON AUGUST 5th, 1909.

REDUCTION FROM DINGLEY LAW.

Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33 { June 5th, 1909 } "Senator Lodge voted for Committee's increase on Cotton Cloth."—*Foss Circular.*

Yes! In some
Instances it was
Necessary
Cheap Clothes not
Affected!
Expensive Cottons
Slightly Increased!
Read Why!

These increases referred exclusively to cotton cloths of which the wholesale value exceeded 7, 9, 10 and 12 cents per yard. IN EACH INSTANCE the EXISTING RATE OF DUTY WAS RETAINED FOR CHEAP COTTON CLOTH. The reason for the increase on the more expensive kind is as follows: THE DUTY ON COTTON CLOTH WAS GRADED under the Dingley Bill ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF THREADS PER SQUARE

INCH OF CLOTH. Experience showed that this was not satisfactory, because the FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS at once TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE SITUATION. For instance, under the Dingley Law a piece of cotton cloth, counting 50 threads to the square inch, was admitted at a duty of from 1 to 2 cents per yard. At once the foreign manufacturers saw an opportunity to manufacture a very handsome and expensive cloth, something in the nature of a valuable cotton tapestry and other drapery, for instance, of which the foundation contained but 50 threads to the square inch. A duty of 1 or 2 cents per yard for cloth of this nature was obviously absurd, and yet, as the law was drawn, no greater duty could be charged. For this reason, in the Payne Law, Congress provided that ALL COTTON CLOTH WORTH LESS THAN 7 CENTS PER YARD WHOLESALE should be ADMITTED AT THE OLD RATE, but that CLOTH EXCEEDING 7 CENTS in value SHOULD BE ADMITTED AT A SERIES OF HIGHER RATES TO MEET THE EVASION EXPLAINED ABOVE.

INCREASE OVER DINGLEY LAW.

No. 34. June 7th, 1909. "Senator Lodge voted for the Committee's increase of duty on cotton window Hollands."

—*Foss Circular.*

Window Hollands Put in Proper Class

This was an amendment providing that WINDOW HOLLANDS SHOULD BE CLASSED WITH COTTON CLOTH, FILLED OR COATED. Obviously, window Hollands ought properly to be classed in that way. Mr. Foss is correct in saying that this resulted in an increased duty on window Hollands, BUT THE DUTY ON COTTON CLOTH, FILLED OR COATED, WAS NOT RAISED.

INCREASE OVER DINGLEY LAW.

No. 35. June 7th, 1909. "Senator Lodge voted against the amendment removing the 1 cent per yard additional duty on mercerized cotton cloth."—*Foss Circular.*

This is True
There is a Reason
Should Imitation
Silk Cotton Come in
as Common Cotton?

AT THE TIME OF THE DINGLEY LAW there was NO SUCH THING AS MERCERIZED COTTON. SINCE THAT TIME a process has been INVENTED FOR MANUFACTURING COTTON IN IMITATION OF SILK. It was felt that in all justice a higher duty should be charged for this luxury instead of admitting it at the same rate as common cloth.

INCREASE OVER DINGLEY LAW.

No. 36. June 7th, 1909. "Senator Lodge voted for increased duty on Cotton Gloves."—*Foss Circular*.

We Want the Cotton
Glove Industry in
this Country

This was done so that the manufacture of cotton gloves in this country might be developed. The United States Government itself had recently been obliged to place a large order for the U. S. Army for cotton gloves abroad.

INCREASE OVER DINGLEY LAW.

Nos. 37, 38 { June 9th, 1909 } "Senator Lodge voted for Committee's
 { June 9th, 1909 } increase (over House Bill) from 25 cents on top waste and 20 cents on garnetted waste to 30 cents on both. Also for increase (over House Bill) from 20 cents to 25 cents on shoddy and from 18 cents to 20 cents on noils."—*Foss Circular*.

No Increase Over
Dingley Law

These increases were not increases over existing law but increases over the House Bill.

NO CHANGE FROM DINGLEY LAW.

No. 39 to 53. June 10th, 11th, 12th, 1909. "Senator Lodge voted against all amendments to the wool schedule offered by Senators hostile to the 'Tariff Bill.'"—*Foss Circular*.

Dingley Law Re-
mained Practically
Unchanged
Reduction on Wool,
Meant Reduction on
Carded Worsted and
Worsted

Duties on wool could not be reduced without reducing even more all duties on woolens, both carded and worsted. Duties on woolens could not be reduced unless duties on raw wool were also reduced. If the duties on raw wool had been reduced, the Senators from wool-growing States would have voted against the bill, and the bill would have failed. IF THE BILL HAD FAILED, ALL THE REDUCTIONS INCLUDING THOSE ON LUMBER, IRON

It also Meant Failure
of the Bill. It Meant
No Reduction on
Lumber, Meats,
Iron Ore, Vegetables,
Coal, Scrap Iron, etc.
It Meant No Free
Hides. No Free Oil.
No Custom's Court,
etc! No Tariff
Commission!

ORE, COAL AND SCRAP IRON, AS WELL
AS FREE HIDES, FREE OIL, FREE ART,
FREE TRADE WITH THE PHILIPPINES
AND THE CUSTOMS COURT, THE MAX-
IMUM AND MINIMUM PROVISIONS AND
THE TARIFF COMMISSION WOULD
HAVE BEEN LOST. The Dingley Bill would
have remained law to-day and probably for the
next three years. The wool schedule was left
substantially unchanged, in order to save the
bill and all the reductions it carried.

There were, however, three slight reductions,
but no increase whatever in the wool schedule.

PRACTICALLY NO CHANGE FROM
DINGLEY LAW.

No. 54. June 12th, 1909. "Senator Lodge voted for admission of
works of art free of duty."—*Foss Circular*.

Yes! Don't You
Want Works of Art
Free?

The Finance Committee recommended it, and he
thought that no injustice would be done to do-
mestic producers.

REDUCTION FROM DINGLEY LAW.

No. 55. June 16th, 1909. "Senator Lodge voted against free
zinc."—*Foss Circular*.

Lodge Voted for
Reduction

This AMENDMENT was DEFEATED BY 49
NAYS TO 16 YEAS. EVERY PROGRES-
SIVE VOTED AGAINST IT. The DUTY
ON ZINC WAS 1 1-2 CENTS PER POUND
under existing law. Senator Lodge voted to
reduce it TO 1 3-8 CENTS PER POUND in
conference report.

REDUCTION FROM DINGLEY LAW.

No. 56. June 17th, 1909. "Senator Lodgd voted against reducing
specific duty on picture cords from 3 to 2 cents per
pound."—*Foss Circular*.

What is this
Mr. Foss?

This vote cannot be identified or else the descrip-
tion is misleading. "Picture cords" is probably
a misprint for "picture cards." Senator Bris-
tow offered an amendment to make the picture
card item "2 cents a pound and 15 PER CENT

ADVALOREM," which Senator Lodge voted against. It is impossible to determine the effect of this amendment, as it apparently bears no relation either to the paper schedules of the Dingley Law or those of the Payne Law.

No. 57. June 17th, 1909. "Senator Lodge VOTED AGAINST
A REDUCTION on common window glass."

Misleading.

**This is the Old Story
It was an Amend-
ment to Further
Reduce!**

**Reduction was
1 3-8c to 1 1-4c
per Pound**

The Dingley Law imposed a duty of 1 3-8 cents per pound on cheap common window glass. The Senate Committee on Finance had already reduced this to 1 1-8 cents per pound, and Senator Lodge's vote was cast against any further reduction to 1 cent per pound. The duty was finally placed at 1 1-4 cents per pound.

REDUCTION FROM DINGLEY LAW.

Nos. 58 and 59. June 18th, 1909. "Senator Lodge voted against free print paper and for an increase of duty over the Payne Bill as it passed the House, on print paper from 1-10 to 2-10 cents per pound."—*Foss Circular*.

These votes were cast in opposition to the NEWSPAPERS' FIGHT FOR FREE print PAPER.

A Reduction

The rate of duty under existing law was 3-10 cents per pound. The House Bill favored 1-10 cents per pound. The Senate raised that figure to 2-10 cents per pound, but finally compromised on 3-10 cents per pound.

REDUCTION FROM DINGLEY LAW.

No. 60. June 22d, 1909. "Senator Lodge VOTED AGAINST
FREE HIDES and leather, free boots and shoes."

—*Foss Circular*.

**Lodge Voted for
Free Hides. See
No. 67
And Reduction on
Boots and Shoes**

He voted for free hides and against free leather and boots and shoes. Under existing law, hides were dutiable at 15 per cent, most kinds of leather at 20 per cent, boots and shoes at 25 per cent. Senator Lodge voted in the Conference Report (August 5th, 1909) for free hides, leather duty from 5 to 15 per cent, boots and shoes from 10 to 15 per cent.

(See Statement No. 67.)

DECREASE FROM DINGLEY LAW.

61. June 22nd, 1909—"Senator LODGE VOTED AGAINST 15% DUTY ON HIDES."—*Foss Circular*.

Is this fair Mr. Foss?
Why don't you say
Lodge Advocated
Hides with no Duty!
Fact!

Senator LODGE WAS THE FOREMOST ADVOCATE OF FREE HIDES SO OF COURSE HE VOTED AGAINST THE DUTY OF 15%. HE WAS, however, OUTVOTED. It is a fact worthy of note that 8 DEMOCRATS AND 6 PROGRESSIVES from the Agricultural States (INCLUDING SENATOR CUMMINS, SENATOR DOLLIVER AND SENATOR BRISTOW) VOTED FOR the duty.

62. June 23rd, 1909) "Senator Lodge voted against reductions in
63. June 23rd, 1909) certain kinds of lumber and for his Committee's
64. June 23rd, 1909) amendments."—*Foss Circular*.

Lumber Reduced
from 1c to 1-2c per
Cubic Foot!

Whitewood Boards
\$1 to 50c per
Thousand

Sawed Lumber
\$2 to \$1.25 per
Thousand

There Were Other
Reductions

Gifford Pinchot
Opposed to Free
Lumber

Under the EXISTING LAW THE DUTY ON TIMBER was ONE CENT PER CUBIC FOOT. The PAYNE LAW REDUCED IT TO ½ CENT PER CUBIC FOOT. BOARDS made of white-wood, etc., WERE \$1 PER 1000 but were REDUCED TO 50 CENTS PER 1000. SAWED LUMBER was \$2 PER 1000 but was REDUCED TO \$1.25 per 1000 and CORRESPONDING REDUCTIONS WERE MADE ON ALL KINDS OF PLANED LUMBER. FOR ALL THESE REDUCTIONS SENATOR LODGE VOTED. There were no increases in the lumber schedule. In this connection it is well to call attention to the letter of GIFFORD PINCHOT, FORESTER, to the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, advising AGAINST FREE LUMBER AS A MENACE TO FOREST CONSERVATION. This letter is dated March 10th, 1909. (See Congressional Record, 1st Session, 61st Congress, page 1135.)

REDUCTION FROM DINGLEY LAW.

65. June 23rd, 1909—"Senator Lodge VOTED AGAINST AMENDMENT providing DUTY OF 1 CENT PER POUND ON pineapples."—*Foss Circular*.

Absurd!
This was a Proposed
Increase! Offered
by a Democrat!

Perhaps Mr. Foss did not know that this was a proposed increase in duty. The amendment was offered by a Democratic Senator from Florida. The amendment was carried. The Dingley Law

Lodge Voted
Against Increase
of 1c

imposed a duty of 7 cents per cubic foot on pineapples. The Payne Law carried a duty of 8 cents per cubic foot.

INCREASE OVER DINGLEY LAW.

66. June 23rd, 1909—"Senator LODGE VOTED AGAINST REDUCTION OF DUTY ON BITUMINOUS COAL FROM 60 TO 40 cents per ton."—*Foss Circular*.

Yes, be Fair!
Lodge Agreed to
45c
Reduction from 67c
to 45c

The Dingley Law provided 67 cents per ton duty. The SENATE COMMITTEE on Finance RECOMMENDED 60 CENTS PER TON but subsequently, ON INVESTIGATION, REDUCED IT TO 45 CENTS PER TON, the figure FINALLY ADOPTED WITH SENATOR LODGE'S CONCURRENCE.

REDUCTION FROM DINGLEY LAW.

67. June 24th, 1909—"Senator LODGE VOTED TO INCREASE (over the House Bill) DUTIES ON BOOTS AND SHOES FROM 15% TO 20%."—*Foss Circular*.

This is only a Half
Truth!
When Hides Were
Free He Voted for
10 per cent and
15 per cent reduction
on Boots and Shoes

Boots and shoes under existing law were at 25%. The HOUSE REDUCED THEM TO 15% IN EXCHANGE for the benefit OF FREE HIDES. Now it will be observed that on June 22nd (two days previously) the Senate (against Senator Lodge's vote) had imposed a duty of 15% on hides. Obviously, boots and shoes were entitled to some increase over the House rate as a compensation! Ultimately WHEN HIDES WERE MADE FREE Senator LODGE VOTED TO REDUCE BOOTS AND SHOES TO 10 PER CENT AND 15 PER CENT.

REDUCTION FROM DINGLEY LAW.

68. June 24th, 1909—"Senator Lodge voted against free hides and leather products."—*Foss Circular*.

See No. 60

See explanation of same vote on June 22nd, 1909. (Statement No. 60.)

69. June 25th, 1909) "Senator LODGE VOTED AGAINST
70. June 25th, 1909) FREE SCRAP iron and against reduction to
a dollar per ton."—*Foss Circular*.

Scrap Iron Duty
was \$4 per Ton
Senate Reduced to
\$2.50 per Ton
Finally \$1 per Ton

The EXISTING LAW CHARGED A DUTY OF \$4 PER TON on scrap iron. THE SENATE had already reduced this to \$2.50 per ton. FINALLY \$1 A TON WAS AGREED to when the Payne Bill passed.

REDUCTION FROM DINGLEY LAW.

71. June 25th, 1909—"Senator Lodge voted for an increase (OVER HOUSE BILL) on wire nails from $\frac{1}{4}$ cent to $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound."—*Foss Circular*.

Lodge Voted for
Existing Law!
Later for Reduction

The existing law charged a duty of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound. Senator Lodge voted to retain this figure. SUBSEQUENTLY HE VOTED FOR A REDUCTION to $\frac{4}{10}$ cents per pound.

REDUCTION FROM DINGLEY LAW.

72. June 25th, 1909—"Senator LODGE VOTED FOR AN INCREASE of duty (OVER HOUSE BILL) on Monazite sand and Thorite FROM 4 CENTS to 6 cents per pound."—*Foss Circular*.

The Dingley Law
was 6c per Pound!
Payne Law is 4c
per pound

The existing law charged a duty of 6 cents per pound. Subsequently SENATOR LODGE AGREED TO A REDUCTION TO 4 CENTS PER POUND, which is the duty under the Payne Law.

REDUCTION FROM DINGLEY LAW.

73. June 25th, 1909—"Senator Lodge did not vote on amendment placing a duty on crude petroleum."—*Foss Circular*.

Lodge Paired!
Against Petroleum
Duty!
Fact

SENATOR LODGE WAS PAIRED against this duty AND IT WAS SO ANNOUNCED. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 1st Session, 61st CONGRESS, PAGE 3827.)

This was the exact equivalent of a vote against the duty (SEE EXPLANATION ABOUT "PAIRS" AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS PAMPHLET).

The amendment failed. Under the Dingley Law crude PETROLEUM WAS FREE IN CERTAIN CASES and DUTIABLE IN OTHER CASES.

REDUCTION FROM DINGLEY LAW.

74. June 26th, 1909—"Senator Lodge did not vote on amendment for free agricultural implements."—*Foss Circular*.

Lodge Paired
Duty Unchanged!

HE WAS PAIRED AGAINST IT, which is exactly equivalent to a vote.
This duty was not changed.

NO CHANGE FROM DINGLEY LAW.

75. June 26th, 1909—"Senator LODGE DID NOT VOTE on amendment reducing the duty on cash registers from 30% to 15%."—*Foss Circular*.

Lodge Paired!
Reduction 45 per
cent to 30 per cent
Cash Registers!

He was paired against it, which is exactly equivalent to a vote.

The EXISTING LAW CHARGED 45% on cash registers. SENATOR LODGE had already VOTED FOR A REDUCTION TO 30% and OPPOSED FURTHER REDUCTION.
THE PAYNE LAW CARRIED 30%.

REDUCTION FROM DINGLEY LAW.

76. June 26th, 1909—"Senator LODGE DID NOT VOTE on amendment for free sawed lumber."—*Foss Circular*.

Paired!
See No. 62
Lumber

HE WAS PAIRED AGAINST IT, which is exactly equivalent to a vote. (See statement No. 62.)

77. June 26th, 1909—"Senator LODGE DID NOT VOTE ON AMENDMENT FOR FREE JUTE GRAIN BAGS."—*Foss Circular*.

Correct!

NO CHANGE FROM DINGLEY LAW.

78. June 28th, 1909—"Senator Lodge voted against an amendment reducing duties on metals."—*Foss Circular*.

See No. 6, No. 7,
No. 8, No. 9

This was an amendment comprising several amendments ALREADY VOTED UPON. (See statements Nos. 7, 8 and 9.)

79. June 28th, 1909—"Senator Lodge voted against admission of text books free of duty."—*Foss Circular*.

SEVENTEEN DEMOCRATS VOTED FOR THIS AMENDMENT.
FIFTEEN DEMOCRATS WOULD NOT VOTE.

This Amendment
would Cripple Mass.
Printers and Pub-
lishers Leading In-
dustries!
All Hands Against
It!

ALL REPUBLICANS, INCLUDING PRO-
GRESSIVES, voted AGAINST IT.
All books in English over 20 years old had al-
ready been made free in the bill. It was felt that
PUBLISHERS, PRINTERS AND BOOK-
BINDERS had rights to be considered.
NO CHANGE FROM DINGLEY LAW.

80. June 28th, 1909—"Senator LODGE VOTED AGAINST FREE
SALT."—*Foss Circular*.

Why Not?
Reduction from 12c
to 10c Sufficient!

SO DID ALL THE PROGRESSIVES.
The Senate had already reduced the duty on salt
from 12 cents per 100 pounds to 10 cents per 100
pounds.

REDUCTION FROM DINGLEY DUTY.

81. June 28th, 1909—"Senator LODGE VOTED AGAINST
AMENDMENT abolishing remittance of duty on salt used
in curing."—*Foss Circular*.

Mr. Foss Wrong
Again! If Lodge
Had Voted as Foss
Wants it would Have
Made a Duty of 10c
per Pound!

Mr. FOSS evidently DOES NOT UNDER-
STAND the bearing of this vote.
Salt used in curing export meats and fish is now
free. IF SENATOR LODGE HAD VOTED
FOR THIS AMENDMENT IT WOULD
HAVE MADE THIS SALT DUTIABLE AT
10 CENTS PER 100 POUNDS.

82. June 28th, 1909—"Senator Lodge voted AGAINST FREE COT-
TON TIES."—*Foss Circular*.

True! The Senate
Had Reduced it!
5-10c to 3-10c!

The duty on cotton ties was 5/10 cents per pound
under existing law. The Senate had already re-
duced it to 3/10 cents, where it remained in the
Payne Law.

REDUCTION FROM DINGLEY LAW.

83. June 29th, 1909—"Senator LODGE VOTED AGAINST A
DUTY ON TEA OF 10 cents per pound proposed by Senator
Tillman (Democrat) of South Carolina."

Do You Want a Tax
on Tea!

A TAX ON TEA HAS BEEN DEMOCRATIC
DOCTRINE but NEVER REPUBLICAN
DOCTRINE.

84. July 2nd, 1909—"SENATOR LODGE VOTED FOR THE CORPORATION TAX."

**Certainly He Did !
Yes Foss Says He is
the "Tool of the
Corporations !"**

He voted for it because he thought it a just way of raising revenue. IT has proved exceedingly remunerative for the government but HAS BEEN STRONGLY OPPOSED IN BOTH COURTS AND ELSEWHERE BY THE CORPORATIONS.

85. July 2nd, 1909—"Senator LODGE VOTED AGAINST SENATOR BACON'S MOTION TO EXCEPT from tax FRATERNAL, CHARITABLE and RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS, MUTUAL BENEFIT INSURANCE COMPANIES and CORPORATIONS DOING LESS THAN \$250,000 WORTH OF BUSINESS."—*Foss Circular*.

**Lodge Protects Labor
Organizations !**

**Lodge No
Demagogue !**

**Big and Little
Business Should
Pay Their Share !**

As can be seen by reading the text of the bill THE ONLY NEW MATTER PROPOSED by SENATOR BACON WAS TO EXEMPT CORPORATIONS DOING LESS THAN \$250,000 WORTH OF BUSINESS. It will also be observed that THE ADOPTION OF BACON'S AMENDMENT WOULD HAVE CUT OFF THE EXEMPTION ACCORDED TO LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Senator Lodge is no demagogue, but he believes that every business corporation, great or small, should pay a portion of its profits toward government support.

86. July 3rd, 1909—"Senator LODGE DID NOT VOTE on Senator Gore's RECIPROCITY AMENDMENT."—*Foss Circular*.

**Paired !
Not a Reciprocity
Amendment as
Stated !
Read the Facts !**

Senator LODGE WAS PAIRED against this amendment, which was exactly equivalent to voting against it. As a matter of fact this amendment (which Mr. Foss calls a reciprocity amendment) DOES NOT APPEAR UNDER THAT NAME IN THE OFFICIAL RECORD. THE FACTS are as follows: An amendment to the tariff bill had just been offered by Senator Lodge's Committee providing for a maximum and minimum tariff, which is in the nature of a reciprocity agreement. To this amendment Senator Gore (Democrat) offered an amendment of his own of the same nature. The Committee naturally preferred the amendment that it had proposed itself. THE SENATE PRE-

**Democrats Against
This Mr. Foss!**

FERRED THE COMMITTEE'S AMENDMENT by the overwhelming vote of 39 to 16, ONLY 13 OUT OF THE 32 DEMOCRATS VOTING WITH SENATOR GORE.

87. July 3rd, 1909—"Senator LODGE DID NOT VOTE on Senator Dolliver's amendment providing (FOR A) REAL TARIFF COMMISSION."—*Foss Circular*.

**Paired!
Same as Voting
Lodge Voted for and
Favored a "Real"
Commission Now
Existing!**

Senator Lodge was paired against it and events have proved him right.

The Tariff Commission provided for in the bill and supported by Senator Lodge has proved REAL and is doing excellent work.

88. July 3rd, 1909—"Senator Lodge did not vote on the maximum and minimum paragraphs."—*Foss Circular*.

**Foss Always Forgets
"Pairs"
Lodge Favored
Maximum and
Minimum!**

HE WAS PAIRED IN THEIR FAVOR and THAT IS THE EXACT EQUIVALENT OF A VOTE. HE had also INTRODUCED BILLS FOR A MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TARIFF in previous Congresses.

89. July 5th, 1909—"SENATOR LODGE DID NOT VOTE ON INCOME TAX RESOLUTION."—*Foss Circular*.

**Lodge Favored
Income Tax Reso-
lution!
Tell the Truth Foss!**

He was PAIRED IN ITS FAVOR, which is the exact equivalent of a vote. This statement in the Foss circular is clearly misleading. The facts are as follows: Senator Lodge was paired with Senator Clay (Democrat) of Georgia all through the tariff session. If Senator Lodge was absent his vote was reckoned with the Republican majority of the Finance Committee unless otherwise stated. If Senator Clay was absent his vote was reckoned with the Democratic minority of the Finance Committee unless otherwise stated.

**The Resolution was
Reported by Lodge's
Committee!**

**Republicans and
Democrats Favored
It!**

**Foss Tell the People,
Do You, or Do You
Not Know These
Facts!**

The INCOME TAX RESOLUTION WAS REPORTED from Senator Lodge's Committee (the Finance Committee). The Republican majority reported it and the Democratic minority was favorable to it. Therefore, as EVERY SENATOR OR CONGRESSMAN IN WASHINGTON OUGHT TO KNOW, unless a statement was made to the contrary, Senator Lodge and Senator Clay would both be reckoned as favorable to the Resolution.

MR. FOSS, HOWEVER, IS INEXPERIENCED and may not have known the rule, but it is DIFFICULT TO SEE HOW THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT WAS OVERLOOKED WHEN THE RECORD WAS EXAMINED TO SEE HOW SENATOR LODGE VOTED.

The vote was taken unexpectedly on July 5th, 1909, when both Senator Clay and Senator Lodge were absent. The following statement is taken from the Congressional Record, 61st Congress, 1st Session, page 4121:

“Mr. Bacon (when Mr. Clay’s name was called), ‘I again announce that my colleague (Mr. Clay) is necessarily absent. If he were present he would vote “Yea.” He is paired with the Senior Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Lodge), who, I presume, would also vote “Yea” if present.’”

-
90. July 7th, 1909—“Senator LODGE VOTED AGAINST (the) AMENDMENT reducing duty on writing paper.”—*Foss Circular*.

Writing Paper

6 Items

4 Refer to

Writing Paper

2 Refer to

Envelopes

2 Were Lowered

2 Remained Same

2 Increased to Keep
Out Dangerous
Competition!

There are SIX ITEMS IN THE WRITING PAPER SCHEDULE, four referring to writing paper and two to envelopes. TWO of these items WERE LOWERED, TWO WERE RAISED and TWO REMAINED THE SAME. THE AMENDMENT in question REFERRED TO one or both of the two items on which the duty was raised, to wit: WRITING PAPER WEIGHING NOT MORE THAN 15 POUNDS per ream. Now, the EVIDENCE SHOWED that THIS was precisely the GRADE OF WRITING PAPER most IN DANGER FROM FOREIGN COMPETITION.

INCREASE OVER DINGLEY LAW.

-
91. July 7th, 1909—“Senator LODGE VOTED AGAINST FREE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.”—*Foss Circular*.

Yes for the Third
Time!

This was the third time that Senator Bacon offered this amendment (See statement No. 74).

-
92. July 7th, 1909—“Senator LODGE DID NOT VOTE ON CUSTOMS COURT.”—*Foss Circular*.

Paired in Favor
Mr. Foss!

He was paired in its favor, which is exactly equivalent to a vote.

93. July 7th, 1909—"Senator LODGE DID NOT VOTE ON Senator Bailey's AMENDMENT TO INCOME TAX RESOLUTION."—*Foss Circular*.

The Resolution
Passed Two Days
Before With Lodge
In Favor!

He was PAIRED AGAINST IT, which is exactly equivalent to a vote.

The INCOME TAX RESOLUTION had PASSED TWO DAYS BEFORE with Senator LODGE PAIRED IN ITS FAVOR.

Senator BAILEY'S AMENDMENT was so drawn as to include A FEDERAL INHERITANCE TAX, AGAINST WHICH THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE HAD JUST PASSED A RESOLUTION.

94. July 7th, 1909—"SENATOR LODGE DID NOT VOTE ON AN AMENDMENT exempting from tax corporations doing less than \$150,000 business a year."—*Foss Circular*.

Paired Against It!

He was paired against it, which is exactly equivalent to a vote.

95. July 7th, 1909—"Senator Lodge did not vote on amendment exempting from tax corporations doing less than \$250,000 a year."—*Foss Circular*.

Correct

He was paired against it, which is exactly equivalent to a vote.

96. July 7th, 1909—"Senator Lodge did not vote on Senator McLaurin's amendment exempting from tax corporations capitalized at \$50,000 or less."—*Foss Circular*.

Correct

He was PAIRED AGAINST IT, which is exactly equivalent to a vote.

97. July 8th, 1909—"Senator LODGE VOTED AGAINST A TAX ON CONTRACTS for GRAIN, COTTON AND OTHER agricultural products."—*Foss Circular*.

Lodge Does Not
Wish to Burden the
Farmers!

Such a tax would be almost impossible to collect and would be unnecessarily burdensome to farmers.

98. July 8th, 1909—"Senator Lodge did not vote on amendments reducing tobacco tax."—*Foss Circular*.

Tobacco Tax Necessary! The Finance Committee did not recommend this reduction. A tobacco tax is generally considered desirable.

99. July 8th, 1909—"Senator LODGE DID NOT VOTE ON SENATOR CURTIS' AMENDMENT FOR a countervailing DUTY ON PETROLEUM."—*Foss Circular*.

He Was Absent The Finance Committee did not recommend this countervailing duty.

100. July 8th, 1909—"Senator Lodge DID NOT VOTE FOR AN AMENDMENT for FREE HIDES and leather goods."—*Foss Circular*.

Third Time See No. 60 This was the third time that amendment was offered. (See statement No. 60.)

101. July 8th, 1909—"Senator Lodge voted against free asphaltum and bitumen."—*Foss Circular*.

Misleading Truth! Yes, BUT HE VOTED TO LOWER THE DUTY PROVIDED IN THE HOUSE BILL.
NO CHANGE FROM DINGLEY LAW.

102. July 8th, 1909—"Senator Lodge DID NOT VOTE ON AMENDMENT FOR FREE COTTON TIES."—*Foss Circular*.

Paired! See No. 82 He was paired against it, which is exactly equivalent to a vote. THIS WAS THE SECOND TIME THIS AMENDMENT WAS OFFERED. (See Statement No. 82.)

103. July 8th, 1909—"SENATOR LODGE DID NOT VOTE ON TARIFF COMMISSION."—*Foss Circular*.

What! See No. 87 SENATOR LODGE DID VOTE FOR THE TARIFF COMMISSION provided in the bill and REPORTED BY HIS COMMITTEE. (See Statement No. 87.)

104. July 8th, 1909—"Senator LODGE DID NOT VOTE ON PAS-
SAGE OF TARIFF BILL."

Once More! He was PAIRED IN ITS FAVOR, which is ex-
Paired in Favor! actly EQUIVALENT TO A VOTE.

105. August 5th, 1909—"Senator Lodge voted for conference report
on Tariff Bill."—*Foss Circular*.

Yes! HE VOTED FOR IT BECAUSE OUT OF 874
With 644 Decreases CHANGES 654 WERE DECREASES FROM
out of the EXISTING LAW.
874 Changes

He Did Not Kill! He voted for it because it was a great improve-
ment over the existing law.

1 The Customs Because to have voted against it would have de-
Court feated:

2 The Maximum The Customs Court.
and Minimum The Maximum and Minimum Provisions.
Provisions Free Trade with the Philippines, for which
he had labored for years.

3 Free Trade with The Tariff Commission.
the Philippines

4 The Tariff Com- He voted for it because to have voted against it
mission would have defeated:

5 Free Hides FREE HIDES, FREE OIL and

6 Free Oil FREE ART.

7 Free Art Because a vote against it would have prevented
the reduction of duties on scrap iron, iron ore,
8 Reduction on bituminous coal, lumber, beef, mutton, pork,
Scrap Iron tallow, lard, bacon, hams, veal and numberless
9 Reduction on other articles of household use.
Iron Ore

10 Reduction on	14 Reduction on	18 Reduction on
Bituminous Coal	Pork	Ham and Veals,
		etc., etc.

11 Reduction on	15 Reduction on
Lumber	Tallow

12 Reduction on	16 Reduction on	He Wanted and Ob-
Beef	Lard	tained Reductions on
		Numberless House-
13 Reduction on	17 Reduction on	hold Articles Also!
Mutton	Bacon	

NORMAN H. WHITE,
105 Gardner Road,
Brookline, Mass.

FACTS IN REFERENCE TO SENATOR LODGE'S VOTES ON PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SCHEDULE K

BY

WINTHROP L. MARVIN

Sec'y of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers

In a circular widely distributed throughout Massachusetts, Governor-elect FOSS ATTACKS SENATOR LODGE for voting with the protectionist majority in Congress on proposed amendments to Schedule K.

The points referred to in that circular which are of vital consequence to Massachusetts are the proposed reductions of duty on the finished goods, the products of the skilled labor of our factories. The circular first attacks Mr. Lodge FOR "THE RESTORATION OF THE NOTORIOUS AND OUTRAGEOUS DINGLEY DUTY ON WOOL TOPS." THE DUTY ON WOOL TOPS WAS NOT "RESTORED" in the Payne tariff. On the contrary, THIS DUTY WAS REDUCED in response to the request of Massachusetts manufacturers, with the hearty support of Mr. Lodge. The present duty on tops is not "actually higher than the duty on finished cloth." It is lower than the duty on the yarns out of which the cloth is made. This particular attack on Mr. Lodge is ignorant and baseless.

Still another charge in this circular against Senator Lodge is that he voted against the amendments of the late Senator Dolliver reducing the protective duties on flannels, blankets, dress goods, cloths, etc. Senator LODGE did vote against those amendments, and in doing this he SAFEGUARDED THE LIFE AND PROSPERITY OF ONE OF THE GREATEST INDUSTRIES OF MASSACHUSETTS. Mr. Dolliver's amendments would have cut the actual protective rates below those of the disastrous Gorman-Wilson tariff. Even that Democratic tariff, which made wool free, provided a protective duty of 40 and 50 per cent. on cloths and dress goods, as against the 50 and 55 per cent. of the Dingley and Aldrich-Payne laws.

But MR. DOLLIVER proposed a DUTY as low as 35 per cent. which WOULD HAVE CLOSED OUTRIGHT MOST OF THE 200 WOOLEN MILLS OF MASSACHUSETTS. Of that GORMAN-WILSON TARIFF Mr. Dolliver, then a member of the House, had said in 1897:—

“The woolen factories of New England never asked for free wool, and they accepted it with doubts and fears; nor is it too much to say that all their fears have been realized, for the statement made by our honored leader (Mr. Dingley) as to the effect of this legislation on the farm and factory and on the Treasury is fully corroborated by the official reports. It was intended only to slaughter the sheep; it HAS OPERATED TO SLAUGHTER THE FACTORIES AND to slaughter THE TREASURY What has actually happened may be stated in a few plain words and figures. Ten million sheep driven to the slaughter; 80,000,000 pounds of American wool displaced in our own markets; the importation of cloth multiplied by two; half the woolen mills idle and locked up and the other half on scant wages and short time.”

THIS IS AN EXACT contemporaneous DESCRIPTION of the practical effect of the Gorman-Wilson duties AS GIVEN BY MR. DOLLIVER HIMSELF. YET in 1909 MR. DOLLIVER, for reasons no man has ever been able to understand, PROPOSED WORSE THAN THE GORMAN-WILSON DUTIES. OF COURSE, SENATOR LODGE VOTED AGAINST THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY. If he had not he would have been recreant to the interests of the Commonwealth.

Senator Lodge is attacked further in this circular by Mr. Foss because he voted “against Senator LaFollette's amendment reducing duties in Schedule K.” THE LAFOLLETTE AMENDMENT EMBODIED THE WORST SPIRIT OF SECTIONAL HATE. It retained the full duty on raw wool, changing it in form from a specific to an ad valorem duty of 45 per cent.—equivalent to the specific duty—and reduced the protective duties on cloths and dress goods—MAKING THE ENTIRE CUT AT THE EXPENSE OF THE MANUFACTURERS AND OPERATIVES OF NEW ENGLAND.

That LaFollette amendment in ITS PRACTICAL EFFECT INVOLVED THE ECONOMIC ABSURDITY OF RELATIVELY HIGHER PROTECTION ON THE CRUDE MATERIAL THAN ON THE FINISHED GOODS! It was indefensible from every standpoint of sound economics, honest faith and intelligent patriotism. SENATOR LODGE COULD NOT POSSIBLY HAVE VOTED IN ANY OTHER WAY THAN AGAINST SUCH A VICIOUS SCHEME.

Finally, as to Senator Lodge's action on the Cummins amendment to recommit Schedule K to the committee, it is true that he did vote against it—and so did almost all of the other Senators, Democratic and Republican. The amendment was overwhelmingly rejected by a vote of eight to fifty-nine. This was the significant fate of the last attack on Schedule K and the end of the discussion of the subject in the Senate.

MASSACHUSETTS is THE GREATEST WOOL MANUFACTURING STATE IN THE UNION. Our people make more than one-fourth of all the woollen fabrics produced in the United States. MANY THOUSANDS OF MASSACHUSETTS MEN AND WOMEN ARE DEPENDENT ON THE PROSPERITY OF THE WOOL MANUFACTURE FOR THEIR LIVELIHOOD. Those HOSTILE AMENDMENTS cutting down the protection of Schedule K were OFFERED IN EVERY INSTANCE BY SENATORS FROM DISTANT STATES, who knew little and cared less for Massachusetts industries. IN RESISTING those reckless partisan attacks upon Massachusetts prosperity, SENATOR LODGE WAS SIMPLY DOING HIS DUTY TO MASSACHUSETTS business men and Massachusetts wage-earners.

HE DESERVES ALL HONOR for this, AND IT IS an EXTRAORDINARY thing THAT HE SHOULD BE ASSAILED BY A GOVERNOR-ELECT OF MASSACHUSETTS for rendering an inestimable service to the Commonwealth.



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